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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ation wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Mainspring of Governor Higgins.

We infer that Governor Higgins has no more idea of standing for reelection next fall than he has of entering the field year after next as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States. Yet some Governors, if not most of them, look forward to a second election and a second term as a most desirable recognition of success and usefulness during the experimental period of their service.

If Mr. HIGGINS had not renounced the thought of reelection he would scarcely be paltering and pottering now with the smaller things of State politics, in the presence of an opportunity so obvious to all discerning minds and so stimulative of energy, of ambition and of the sense of public duty.

It is inconceivable that Mr. HIGGINS believes that the next Republican nomination and the next election as Governor are to be achieved, if achieved at all, by the favor and cooperation of the second rate politicians of the party, the former first rates being either dead, out of busis. superannuated or in the pillory.

Mr. Higgins must know, as everybody se knows, that the only thing short of the direct intervention of the hand of Omnipotence that can elect a Republican Governor this year is the effective manifestation of that healthy, independent . Republican sentiment which started in last fall to rid the party of grocery grafters and boodling bosses. which partly accomplished the job with the moral aid and hearty sympathy of some honest New York Republicans high in the Federal Government, and which is now hailing with extraordinary enthusiasm the mere suggestion that the right sort of a leader may be in sight in the person of CHARLES E. HUGHES, the unterrified and the terrible.

If Mr. HIGGINS were intending to run again he would be thinking more about se things and less about the KIL-BURNS, the HENDRICKSES, the county bosses and the little Machiavels of the State Senate and the Assembly. Every act of the Governor's since about the second sek of January, and likewise his every failure or deliberate omission to act, eems to our friendly eyes to denote on his part a sudden conviction that he is a tatesman whose interior works the good Lord wound up originally to run for a single term of two years only.

Groundless Rumors.

It is to be regretted that newspapers of standing should find it convenient to give currency to false reports for the purpose either of supporting the Presior of discrediting the leaders in the Senate.

Several papers on Sunday morning reported rumors that the Republican leaders of the Senate had approached the President with proposals to effect the passage of three Administration measures-the Statehood bill, the Philippine Tariff bill and the Santo Do ningo treaty-if he would consent to their plan for a judicial review clause in the Railway Rate bill. One paper publishes this as an effort to "coerce the President." Another states that rumor declares that the propositions "were spurned indignantly by the President." On authority which would be accepted as sufficient and final by any man in Washington THE SUN is able to say that no such | building. The preference is quite as deal or proposition has been made or

considered. Such insinuations are as little creditable to those who make them as are the petty and snarling charges that the Philippines committee defeated the Payne bill for the purpose of "getting during the preceding three years, nearly back" at Mr. ROOSEVELT for his attitude on the rate bill, or from any other equally unworthy motive. The same charges will doubtless be brought in the event of the defeat or amendment of the Statehood bill next Friday and in the event of a definite defeat of the Santo

Domingo treaty. These assaults on the integrity of national legislators are only a reflection on the common sense of the people who elect them. The situation is sufficiently tense. Newspaper correspondents should leave such fantastic tales to the magazine

An Omen of Discord Among British

writers.

Liberals. Already, while the debate on the address responsive to the King's speech is going on in the House of Commons, there are signs of a marked difference of opinion on an important subject between the Bannerman Government and some of his influential supporters. We refer to the treatment of the Chinese question in South Africa.

The magnitude of the question will be sufficiently apparent when we recall the fact, admitted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in debate, that there are now no fewer than 60,000 Chinese coolies or contract laborers in the Transvaal. The admission was received with shouts of "Shame!" and there is no doubt that it was owing to the support of the member West Birmingham, though he was not Secretary for the Colonies at the moment, that the Chinese contract labor system was adopted at the instigation of the mine owners of the Rand. It was pointed out by Major SEELY, a Liberal and a member for a Liverpool division, that under the contracts in pursuance of which they had been brought from China the coolies are not free in any particular. On the contrary, from every of tenements. Boston, somewhat more

legal point of view, they are slaves. The only difference between their form of servitude and that which used to prevail in the United States is that American negroes were slaves for life, whereas there is a time limit to the servile condition of the Chinese laborers.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had argued, it seems, that the coolies in South Africa were not slaves because they were not ill treated, as if the essence of slavery was ill treatment, which is by no means the case. Reminding the House that the President of the United States had recently told Congress in a message that the status of servility could never again be tolerated on American soil, Major SEELY insisted that a like averment ought to be made by a British Liberal Ministry touching the soil of the British Empire. The fact was recalled that under the law of the United Kingdom a man cannot contract himself out of the right to hold property or out of the right to enjoy freedom of movement in his spare hours, or to reside where and how he pleases at the expiration of a given contract. The Chinese in South Africa, on the other hand, have by contract renounced every one of those rights. The dark skinned subjects of the Anglo-Indian Empire are not allowed to accept contracts embodying such conditions. What is thought bad for a brown man should be deemed equally bad for a

vellow man

It was made evident in the course of the debate that the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues do not look upon Chinese labor as slavery, although many of their followers concur with Major SEELY in regarding it as such. The latter hold that as the Balfour Government was responsible for allowing the coolies to be brought to South Africa the present Government is responsible for allowing them to stay there a single day, and ought not to shift responsibility upon a Transvaal Legislature which does not now exist and may not be called into being for months. The Premier tried to conciliate the critics on his own side of the House by promising that until the people of the Transvaal had an opportunity of settling the Chinese labor question for themselves the Imperial Government would take measures to provide that all Chinese who wished to return to their own country should be repatriated at the public cost and if they chose to remain in South Africa temporarily they should not be subjected to unusual punishment or punished at all without trial in the public courts. The coolies were free, it is true to go back to China under the ordinance of 1905, but they had to go at their own expense, which of course is a very different thing from what the Prime Minister now offers to do.

The coolie question is by no means the only one with regard to which Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN will find it extremely difficult to satisfy all sections of his heterogeneous party. He has promised that an education bill amending the measure passed by the Unionist Government shall be introduced immediately. It will be a triumph of ingenuity if it does not split the Liberals in twain. As we have formerly pointed out, there are more than 170 Nonconformists in the House outside of the Catholic members, How is it possible to meet their wishes without alienating the Premier's Anglican followers?

One thing seems already patent, and that is that the first session of the present Parliament will be a lively one.

The Passing of the One Family House.

A few years ago it was thought that the opening of the subway would lead to a revival of private house building uptown. This expectation has not been fulfilled. Most of the new constructions along the rapid, transit road in The Bronx, as well as in Manhattan, are tenement houses, using the term in the sense of multiple dwellings as defined in the Tenement House act.

The preference for houses of this kind in the subway territory is not explicable on the theory that improved trafisportation has brought about a concentration there of tenement house distinctly apparent elsewhere. Indeed, the increase of tenement house construction has of late been relatively greater in Brooklyn and Queens than in The Bronx; while in Richmond, where but one tenement house had been erected a dozen were put under construction in 1905. Only about 5 per cent, of the dwelling quarters projected in this town last year is contained in one family

houses Evidently the individual dwelling is ceasing to be an appreciable factor in the housing of the community. It is popularly supposed that the multiple dwelling is the chief source of the waste of life which is observed in many big cities. If this idea were well founded the housing situation in New York would

be very grave indeed. However, there is reason to believe that the supposition is groundless. In the first place, New York's death rate has never before been so low as it is now. In the second place, the vital day.", statistics of the leading American cities point to the conclusion that distribution of population is not a determining influence in the sanitary condition of

urban centres.

The degree of healthfulness of a community is by no means accurately refied by, for instance, the volume and character of the community's immigration. Nevertheless the death rate is the best means available for a comparison of vital conditions. Furthermore, the principal cities of the United States are all growing rapidly from similar industrial causes and through similar accessions of population. Their death rates may consequently be accepted as a sufficiently true expression

of their sanitary standing. According to the Federal census of 1900 the two cities which had the least compact populations among the foremost half dozen American cities had the highest death rates. These were Philadelphia and Baltimore, neither of which had any considerable number

compactly peopled, had a death rate substantially the same as that of New York, whose density of population was the highest. On the other hand, the moderately concentrated population of Chicago and St. Louis had the lowest

death rates. The highest death rate, 21,2 per 1,000 of the population, was in Philadelphia, where the average number of persons to a dwelling was the lowest, 5.4. The most favorable mortality rate, 16.2, was that of Chicago, with 8.8 persons to a dwelling. New York's death rate was 20.4 per 1,000 in a population having 13.7 persons to a dwelling. Since then, however, the New York rate has fallen

to 18.7 per 1,000. These figurestimply that the enforcement of sanitary building laws, the maintenance of cleanliness in streets and public places, the supervision of hygienic conditions in private premises, the inspection of foodstuffs and milk, the physical examination of school children and a variety of other municipal activities are more important than is mere decentralization of population in preserving the public health. Sanitary control is a function which New York has only recently taken up in earnest. It is capable of extension, with promise of further benefit to the community.

Provided our officials honestly enforce the Tenement House law, it is impossible in New York to erect a multifamily dwelling that is not well lighted, well ventilated, sanitary and reasonably safe against fire. Where these qualities are present it seems to make little difference whether the dwelling contains one or many households.

Police Duty.

Because the first thousand or fifteen hundred men who gathered at the Majestic Theatre on Sunday afternoon to attend the Young Men's Christian Association meeting wore coats of good cut, clean linen and an air of respectability the police made no preparations to preserve order among them. When the crowd had increased in numbers to 3,000 the official opinion that no necessity existed for controlling its members underwent a change, and a number of policemen, mounted and on foot, were summoned to club, punch and ride down the unfortunate respectables whom official incompetence had allowed to gather n too great numbers.

When the Hon. MARK TWAIN arose to address the surviving fraction of this hardly used section of the public that succeeded in entering the hall he must have been reminded of a story entitled The Stolen White Elephant," with the details of which he may be familiar. The hero of that story, it will be remembered, explained to the unfortunate custodian of the elephant that it was no part of a policeman's duty to prevent crime. The oliceman's work began after the crime had been committed, andtit would be distinctly unprofessional to annoy or interrupt criminals previous to the accomplishment of their lawless purposes.

Apparently that is the police theory f to-day as it is applied to the handling of large crowds. Do not interfere with the collection of the crowd; allow it to grow to unwieldy size; take no step to keep its members in order; then, when a sufficient number of distracted individuals are wedged together, helpless to save themselves, with every avenue of escape cut off, charge them with cavalry and infantry, beat and cuff them and abuse them generally with words and arm.

This system provides exercise for the employees of the department. Another might be unjust to the police, for it would compel a small amount of mental activity in the top-pieces of their commanding officers.

Mr. Dolliver in the Wilderness.

The speech of the Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER of Iowa on railway rate regulation contains many modest avowals and ingenuous disclosures. He approaches the subject "with very great reluctance, amounting to timidity," a somewhat new feeling in this old favorite. A sort of trembling confusion, a sensation of being strangely lost, dazed, breathes through many loopholes of his language:

" Unless I get entirely lost in the woods." " It is a good deal of a wilderness we have to wander about in, and I confess with some regret that the preoccupations of my routine affairs here have been such that I have been barely able to find a few pathways into it, and have had time only to set up a few landmarks as a sort of guide to my feet in trying to make a way through it." "I have been depressed and discouraged in the ast week more than I can say here."

The depression and discouragement are shaken off gradually. The wanderer in the wilderness finds a few landmarks. He quotes the code of HAMMU-RABI to show that government supervision of transportation is nothing new:

" It a man bire oxen, a wagon and a driver, he shall pay 180 ka of grain per day." " If he hire a wagon only, he shall pay 40 ka of

grain per day." " If a man hire a saliboat, he shall pay 214 se o silver per day as its hire." "If a man hire a boat of 60 gur (tonuage) he shall

pay one-sixth of a shekel of silver as its hire per His profound investigation of the history of American railroads brings

him in sight of another economic land-

mark: 544 " Everybody was enthusiastic, every community was full of hope, and soothsayers were numerous enough; but, so far as I can find out, the popular flected in its death rate. This is modi- | New England poet, John G. Sare, writing in 1849, expressed about the total public interest there was in the raffway problem in the infectious melody:

> rati?" " Mr EMERSON on taxation is another landmark. The old colored hackman at the Baltimore and Ohio station is another:

Bless me, bless me, ain't it pleasant riding on the

"Parliament enacted statutes fixing hackney rates throughout the kingdom. An evil example surely, since it has been followed by every city and village in the world, including the capital of the United States, where Congress is the sole legis lative authority, and we have continued that act of oppression not in the open arena of debate, but through an administrative commission, which we have created to attend to the minor details of the District government. The victim of such an act of oppression may be an old colored man shivering in front of the Baltimore and Ohio depot. He may be the owner of the horse which he driven, cking

out a miserable existence; but such is the tender

ness of civilization toward the stranger within its gates that the driver is depled, by act of Congress, the poor privilege of making a bargain for the service which he renders, even with millionaire

Mr. DOLLIVER jumps upon the box with that old colored hackman and drives Mr. FORAKER down:

philanthropists."

" We have been accustomed to hase the right of the Government to interpose in matters of fransportation upon too narrow a principle. Surely the Senator from Ohio fell into this error. In our anxiety to make the intervention as agrecable as possible to those who are affected by it it has been usual to say that it is based upon the fact that railways enjoy certain franchises; that they exer cise by permission of the State certain of its sover eign attributes, and that therefore the State has the right to sten in between them and their cus tomers; but the case of the old colored hackman, sitting in the rain in front of the Baltimore and Ohio depot on the box of his coupe, behind his own horse, waiting for customers till the midnight hour, would seem to indicate that the power of the State in such matters has a broader foundation than that.

When Mr. DOLLIVER started into the wilderness he was "a believer in the law of property, which we have inherited from our fathers." As he got further and further into the impenetrable brush and underbrush he had lost sight of even that great landmark:

"I believe that the time is at hand when these who desire to defend the law of property had better consult together to bring back the old institution of society to a situation where it can be defended."

"I recognize the fact," says Mr. Dol-LIVER in another charming confession that in attempting to go into the labyrinth of the Constitution I have taken a good many chances of not being able to get back." He hasn't got back. Mr. TILLMAN must go in search of him.

Mr. BUNAU-VABILLA's letter to the President concerns technical questions of engineering, but the technical matters are precisely those which make the difference between a canal unalterably fixed to the lock system at the 85-foot level and a canal capable of transformation later into the broad sea level waterway which would realize Mr. ROOSEVELT'S conception of the type ultimately desirable

Not only because of the immeasurable importance of the question here raised, but also because of the clearness of the French engineer's statements and the sincerity of his attitude, the letter will be read with encommon interest.

EDWIN FORREST was born in Philadelphia on March 9, 1808. He died in that city in 1872, and on March 9 (Friday next) the Forrest centenary is to be celebrated in the Forrest Home, the enduring monument of the great actor's relation to the American stage, of which he was always the robust

Representative Vreeland. From the Rochester Post-Express

It is important to get rid of Odell, but have the reorganizers in the Republican party nobody better to offer as his successor than notody better to oner as his successor than Edward B. Vreelad, Congressman from the Thirty-seventh district, whose service in Congress is conspicuous only for his advo-cacy of a most unjust bill to strip the Cattaraugus Indians of their property and turn their reservations over to the tender mercies of the land grabbers among Mr. Vreeland's constituents? Congress or elsewhere except this? In what not a man of attainments, ability, good repute and political, skill who is willing to take the helm? If there is, let the reorganizers trot him out; but Vreeland, one of Hooker's old political pals, would be likely to make the

whom it would be a delight to follow. A Good Word for Alcohol.

grand old party ridiculous. Let us see if we

cannot find a really broad gauge Republican

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the best, if not the best, most remarkable, logical and common sense article I ever read on effects of alcohol in the human economy I made a note of in 1891. I cannot recall the author or paper, but I put down, at the time, the material points in the tatements.

on alcohol. I still believe no better explanation can be given as to the effects, influence or results on the living, healthy man of the giving of alcohol (in whatever form best suits or agrees with the individual) than that which I noted in 1891. Here

Alcohol is indirectly a food, because preservation of animal heat is as essential to life as the building up and repair of tissue.
"Heat is produced by oxidation of tissue. Nearly 75 per cent, of alcohol disappears by oxidation in the system, and heat is the result, first; and, second.

the final splitting up of the alcohol into carbonic "Therefore alcohol serves the same purpose as the other carbo-hydrates—the sugars and starches—in producing the heat, and in this manner preventing in a measure the consumption of fat stored up in the economy; as also the nitrogenous or animal principles—so permitting of their being stored up in the cissues as a reserve for future use NEW YORK, March 5.

Our Trade With Austria-Hungary. Though we bought \$10,600,000 worth of goods

om Austria-Hungary in the fiscal year 1905, against \$7,600,900 in 1896, a gain of \$3,000,000, we sold Austria Hungary \$87,000,000 worth in the calendar year 1904, against \$15,300,000 worth in the fiscal year 1895, a gain of \$21,700,000. These are official figures from Austria-Hungary, published by our Bureau ofiStatistics. Our export gain was chiefly in these

	Raw cotton \$23,400,000 \$14,170,000
-	Copper 7,100,000 6,400,000
	Cottonseed oil 1.500.000 1.000,000
	Lard 1,200,000 1,000,000
-	We furnish Austria-Hungary the greater part
	of the raw materials for its textile and electrical
	industries, and a good share of the food of its peo-
e	ple. Our chief purchases from her in 1905 were:
	Linen manufactures \$900,740
f	Hides and skins 950,934
	Glass and glassware 945,061
f	Farthen, stone and china ware 909,929
•	Chemicals 877,778
	Jewelry 496,125
1	Mait liquors 489,162
:	Wood manufactures 395,715
	Wool manufactures
	We bought sugar to the amount of \$3,700,000 in

1901, but only \$34,000 worth in 1905 All our purchases from Austria Hungary may be classed as luxuries, but our exports are necessities to her.

Greetings to Mr. Owens of Clinton TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pairfotic natives of old Orange county spring to the ald of The Sun and J. B. Owens of Clinton county in their praiseworthy attempt to head off L. Calamity

The spectacle of Mr. Steffens in his gallery of political horrors disclosing the nation's great shame in a series of magazine articles has been and is still responsible for much goose fiesh and many shud-ders up hereabouts. Yet, despite his efforts, and also the wabblings in the presence of Truth of your friend the Newburg Rattlesnake, the inhabitants of the county have so far declined to believe that the Constitution is tottering or that the United States Senate has at length been caught and throttled by the Nemesls of years of alleged corrupt

My regards to Mr. Owens of Clinton TUXEDO PARE, MATCH 5. NATHANIEL BUMPPO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "M B. L. asks if there is anything better than music for such ioneliness as life on a lightship. Yes, write a book on sociology. This would benefit both the writer and the world, for of all the books on sociology that have been written in lively and crowded places none is adequate. Let us have one from a lonely NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4.

THE S. P. C. A.

Cause of its Troubles Found in its System of Administration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: They who talk so confidently of ousting the president of the A. S. P. C. A. cannot have studied the situation. Unless he resigns of his own accord there is no apparent way of getting rid of him except through the Legislature. Certainly he cannot be ousted though the board of managers, of whom all but two or three have been selected by Mr. Haines himself. and, of course, the Attorney-General will not interfere. If he would it is doubtful if he

The main fault is in the plan of organization, nor will a change of president avail unless there be a change in plan. The society's governing body is a close corporation, self-perpetuating, exclusive, irresponsible, irremovable and autocratic. Its code of by-laws is not well suited to a society intended for the public benefit. It leaves to the society at large, with its 1,600 paying members, not a shred of effective right, participation or authority. They can pay their money, they can go to

the annual meetings and possibly talk is rudely silenced. At any annual meeting wo members, say the president and secretary, if no more happen to be present, constitute a quorum. Special meetings may be called, but no notice need be given to any one except the board of managers. Nobody can become a member unless by nomination and election by the board of managers, but every members can be expelled without cause or notice, arbitrarily, from the society, at any regular or called meeting of the board at which five members are present and voting. By the latest amendment to the by-laws

ection 14, chapter 4), a sub-committee of the board of managers is provided for, to be known as the advisory committee, "to consist of five members, of whom the president and treasurer shall be two," and the remaining three to be appointed by the president. so appointed may, at any meeting, constitute quorum of the board of managers. to this board of managers (Section 6, chapter 4) is committed "the management, investment, control and disposition of the affairs. property and funds of the society"-a property now amounting to \$800,000, saved from the pious gifts of Henry Bergh and others, and which can at any time be used for a "yellow dog" fund or squandered in any other way without effective restraint or remedy That it has not been so used or squandered but not for the wisdom of the plan.

At the last adjourned meeting of the society proposed amendments of the by-laws were reported and instantly tabled without dis reported and instantly tabled without discussion. These amendments, if finally
adopted, would amount to nothing of value.
True, they dispose of a baker's dozen of immensely respectable figureheads called vicepresidents, reduce the number of the board
to twenty-one, and provide for their election
in classes, always by the board; but they
would in no essential degree liberalize the
management or give any voice or privilege
to the members. They leave the society just
where it is, under autocratic one man power,
with its executive and governing body exclusive, self-perpetuating and irresponsible.
To the society at large or to the public, which
is the chief party in interest, it does not matter
whether the board of managers is to be nominated and elected by the managing board in
one lump or by sevens.

whether the board of managers is to be nominated and elected by the managing board in one lump or by sevens.

At a previous adjourned meeting of the society a demand was made on the board for a nominating committee, to be made up of five members from the board of managers and five from the society at large. This, though a worthless formality, might at least have been conceded as a sop to the discontented outsiders. But instead, the board reported back this absurd substitute: "Resolved, That the nominating committee shall consist of five persons, of whom three shall be members of the board of managers and two members of the society, and of which three shall consistitute a quorum." Asking bread, they are given a stone.

Every member who has contributed \$5 should have the right to know what has been done with it, but under the by-laws he has no such right, nor any other right which the management is bound to respect.

Some years ago, by a scandalous statute, this society, with one other society, also for the prevention of cruelty, was exempted from the otherwise uniform right of visitation conferred on the Supreme Court and made applicable to all other societies of a like character. By certain laws inconsiderately passed no other society for the prevention of cruelty to animals can be formed in this State without the prior approval of the American society, or in case of its refusal, an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court after troublesome and costly litigation; and the formation of any such society in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester Renselaer and several others, is absolutely prohibited in any and all cases. Must this soc Rings, Queens, Richmond, westernester Rens-selaer and several others, is absolutely pro-hibited in any and all cases. Must this so-ciety have an exclusive monopoly of cruelty? As well restrict the number of churches, Sunday schools or hospitals. There may be good reasons for a parent society having ex-

As well restrict the number of churches, sunday schools or hospitals. There may be good reasons for a parent society having executive and supervisory, or at least advisory, authority throughout the State, but the most effectual way to prevent cruelty to animals is by home education and influence, and to this end societies coming close to the common people should be encouraged in every county, town, school district and neighborhood in the State.

By another special piece of legislation this society is exempted from the obligation to make any report of receipts and expenditures to the State, from which its chief revenue is derived. I believe that in fact its annual reports have been sent to the Legislature. With nothing to conceal, but with much to gain from the public confidence, it is suicide to invite suspicion by an atmosphere of secrecy and concealment.

From its published reports one might almost think the society's greatest achievement to be its 86,000 animals slaughtered yearly. Chicago's butchers can do better than that.

than that.

writer believes Mr. Haines to be a The writer believes Mr. Haines to be a thoroughly honest, as he certainly is an able, man, rather self-willed, perhaps, and when a fight is on, like many other strong men, not too much restrained by small things. Partly for these qualities be has been the man for the place. His work has been offensive, constructive and valuable. He knows the affairs of the society as no one else does, and is better equipped by experience for his very difficult office; but it should not be forgotten that this society was formed for "the prevention of cruelty to animals," and this is its first, last and highest duty.

Member. NEW YORK, March 5.

According to the latest Indian census, that of 1901, the popu ation of India was 294 861,056, and the total number of people employed in various capacities by the Government was 1,490,276. Of these, 245,803 were partially agriculturists, and about as many more were employed in occupations not strictly official, thus leaving about a million who could be called Government officials.

From an official statement prepared for Lord Curzon in 1904 it appears that out of 1,370 Govern-ment officials drawing salaries of \$4,000 a year and over, 1,263 were Europeans, 15 Eurasians or half castes, and only 92 were natives of India drawing salaries ranging from \$300 up to year numbered 26,90%, of whom 16,283 were Indians and those mostly on the lower scale of salaries.

The question of the liberty of the press in India en brought up through the removal of the Statesman, an Anglo-Indian newspaper of cutta, from the list of papers supplied with official documents, for having published Lord Curzon's note on the partition of Bengal, which was not is-sued to the press. The Government demands a public apology for the action of the editor, which the proprietors refuse. The Statesman is sup-ported in its action by the Indian press and all the other Anglo-Indian newspapers in India except the Calcutta Englishman

By an arrangement recently concluded between British and Japanese Governments, and arising out of the Anglo Japanese treaty, a number of Japanese military officers will soon arrive in India and be attached to the Indian army, in order to study the whole military organization of British India, and especially the problem of the defence of the northwest frontier. They will be distributed among the various commands and will remain in country twelve months, or a longer time agreed on by the two Governments. A party of officers of all arms belonging to the Anglo-Indian army will proceed at the same time to Japan to dy the Japanese military system. The arrange ment is said not to be liked in the army in India. Speaking at the conclusion of the social confer of the year had been the remarriages of widows, of

ence held at Benares, the president, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, said that the greatest achievement which there had been 125 in British India. Twentieth Century Teaching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir As to educadon afforded by our public schools, I am told by my little boy that his teacher will no but that he must always say "thu" as. "Thu apple was on thu tree," and that in spelling he taught to pronounce the syllables of a word.

I am informed by other parents that these are but samples of the new fangled pedagogy in New York, March 4.

JEW OR AMERICAN?

The New York Jew Urged to Follow Ex-

ample of His Chicago Brethren. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent proved to be a wise man before the Lord by hiding his identity behind the screen of "Liberal Judaism," for our variegated crowd of religious, religio-national, racial, Zionistic, territorial and other Jewish life saviors will very probably falldown upon him, decrying him as anti-Jew, anti-Semite and what not. And if you are a lawyer, physician or business man you can't afford to lose precious customers on account of your convictions: belonging to neither o these honorable professions and being wont to give and receive blows, I don't hesitate to indorse, to a certain extent, the standpoint of your "Liberal Jew." My plea, in your ue of March 4, on behalf of the Educational Alliance, where the Russo-Rumanian-Galician Hebrew raw material is gradually transformed into Yankee goods, contains an indirect answer to the anxious questioning of your correspondent, hinting at the same time at the way to solve the perplexing problem.

There can't be the slightest doubt that

had Alexander II., instead of being assassi

nated on March 13, 1881, by nihilist conspirators, been able to carry out his liberal policy toward his Jewish subjects and had King Charles of Rumania kept the royal word he plefiged to the European Powers in 1878 to grant full citizenship to his Hebrew fellow countrymen almost entire American Jewry would stand to-day upon the religious plat form of your correspondent, or, to take a more concrete example, on that of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's Sinai congregation in Chicago. This genial theologian and philosopher, alone among his 150 colleagues of the reform camp. had the courage to draw the logical concru

among his 150 colleagues of the reform camp.
had the courage to draw the logical concrusions from his religious Weltanschausne;
The synagogue is closed on Sabbath and
opened on Sunday; most of the Mosaic laws
are abolished; the rabbi openly advocates
higher criticism instead of hypocritically, as
the others do, raising every Sabbath the holy
scrolls of the law, proclaiming solemnly that
it has been given to Moses on Mount Sinai,
while not only the reformed rabbis, but the
majority of the teachers at the New York
Orthodox Theological Seminary, would contemptuously smile at such an insinuation if
offered to them in the privacy of their study.
Nobody thinks of discussing these delicate
questions, which are beyond their ken, with
the poor victims of Russian and Rumantan
barbarity; with them we have to apply
Moses's policy toward the first generation of
the Exodus, letting them die with their prefudices. But he who, against his own personal
conviction, helps, fostering upon the younggr
people, the sons and daughters of these
refugees, a kind of Oriental-Slavic mongrel
Judaism, thus preventing their full assimilation with their non-Jewish American fellow
citizens, commits an unpardonable crime,
hurting his victims and violating the gist of
American citizenhood. No more zigzag
policy. We are getting fired of these charlotte russe theologians, who dare not express
their convictions, afraid to hurt the feelings
of some rich real estate owner or banker in
the pew who has suddenly become an upholder of orthodoxy to make Almighty God,
the world and himself draw a veil over his
past.

To conclude: If, instead of kicking in the

the world and himself draw a veil over his past.

To conclude: If, instead of kicking in the dark, "Liberal Jew" and those who with him have decided the query. Jew or American? in the latter sense, could be induced to form right here in New York city a congregation like Sinai of Chicago, with a modest synagogue on Fifth avenue, between Temple Emanu-El and Temple Beth-El, this uptown Educational Alliance would become the starting point of a new phase of American Judaism and your correspondent need not be afraid that its graduates will remain foreigners in their own country.

New York, March 5.

NEW YORK, March 5.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE. Turkey's Concessions to Germany of More Than Commercial Significance?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SWN-Sir: The lespatch in yesterday's Sun in which it is stated that there is a rumor at Constanti-nople that the Porte has granted Germany permission to establish a commercial station of more than passing interest. For many years past the British Government has re garded with a jealous eve every attempt made by subjects of other Governments to obtain a foothold on that island. was an appanage of the founder of the present Khedivial dynasty in Egypt, and since the establishment of the British in that country the London Foreign Office, on the principle of the Maori chieftain who laid claim to the title to a piece of land because he had eaten its former owner, has regarded Thasos as coming within the scope of its Egyptian responsibilities. It is for this reason, as may have been noticed of late years at every recurring crisis between Turkey and the Western Powers, that the British squadron no longer makes its rendezvou near the Dardanelles, but at Thasos, close to the coast of Thrace, and in view of the Turkish railway between Constantinople and Salonica.

Salonica.

In spite, however, of the more or less overt opposition of the British Government, the Germans managed to obtain nearly every concession worth having on the island direct from the governing powers at Constantinople. As far back as November last two German embassy there, obtained a ninety-nine years lease of mining rights on the island for the comparatively small sum of \$175,000 cash down and a trifling royalty on minerals extracted. The most valuable deposits are the zinc ores, but there are others that are expected to yield handsomely on development; and attention is to be given to the olive oil production, which is abundant, but inferior in quality owing to the crude methods employed. There were several other competitors for the miniffs privileges, French, British and Austrian, but they were all refused by the Porte, as "for strategic reasons" their propositions could not be accepted.

What the conditions may be that are behind the concessions in general made to Germany can only be surmised, but they are no doubt of a substantial character and personally advantageous to the Sultan. The same strategic reasons that stood in the way of the other competitors for the mining rights on the island of Thasos seem to have prevailed in favor of Germany on this occasion, so that it is reasonable to suppose that there were other than purely commercial reasons for preferring the Germans to the others.

They may be found perhaps in the state of In spite, however, of the more or less overt

were other than purely commercial reasons for preferring the Germans to the others.

They may be found perhaps in the state of the Arabian question. Things are not going well for the Sultan in that quarter just now. The successes of his troops over the levies under the Imam Mohammed Yahya have not been maintained, and the political conditions have consequently become worse. The coast tribes are said to have declared definitely for British protection, while those in the interior are divided into two parties, the proTurkish and the party of independence.

The Turkish army in the meantime is thoroughly demoralized, having no desire to fight fellow Moslems and being discontented with its own conditions of pay and subsistence. With the possibility of Abyssinian and fresh Somaliland complications supervening, it is not to be wondered at that there is considerable uneasiness at Constantinople, both at the Porte and the Palace.

New York, March 5.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir! It is possible that the readers of the Congressional Record in their haste to get at the meat of the deliverances accurately set down in that valuable ed something to which attention is worthy of being directed. When one carefully, line upon line, reads a

ponders the argument of Senator Foraker and the effort of Senator Dolliver on the railway rate controversy one asks whether the personality tor Dolliver (since the Tillman pitchfork gleams in the air) has not become an essential, if not a paramount, issue. Senator Foraker, in 37 columns of his

in the Record, used the pronoun "I" just 19 times Senator Dolliver, in his diverting effort, in 221/2 columns of his speech, used the pronoun times; "my" 34 times and "me," "myself," "us," and "we" very numerously. Mr. Dolliver's first word was "1" and his last word was "me." Mr. Dolliver's peroration beautifully refers to himself, to Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt in the order named. And his last word was "me." R. H. WATKINS R. H. WATKINB NEW YORK, March 5.

Putting the Blame on the British.

Futting the Blaine on the British.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

It is the custom of the Khonds in the Madras is Presidency to offer a buffajo in sacrifice in substitution for the human victim, but in doing so they make long apologies to the delty, explaining that they themselves would willingly make the customary sacrifice but are prevented by the customary sacrifice but are prevented by the British Government, on whose head they pray that any anger at their neglect of duty may

Up With the Times.

Joseph correspondence Enterprise Chieftain. oseph seems not to be behind in anything, for there have been a number of fist fights here lately, as well as in some other parts of the county.

ALL SAVIORS GONE BUT BILL. The Busman at Noroton Takes the Re-

public on His Should As expected, the Noroton conference of national lifesavers broke up yesterday morning without determining whether to save the republic by the lifeboat of municipal ownership or the breeches buoy of State Socialism. Even when THE SUN went to press yesterday morning the outlook for agreement and national salvation looked hopeless. The conferees fired their last shots at breakfast, but agreement was hopeless. At 9 o'clock Bill the 'busman tenderly took all America up and convoyed it to the Noroton station, where Mr. Hunter, much refreshed in purpose and zeal through contact with great minds, bade them farewell. Only a corporal's guard was left, anyway. Most of the heavy guns of reform trundled away on Saturday.

Bill the 'busman, who had been convoying them at \$2 a throw to and from the Stokes place, likes the idea of a near Socialist conference. He is more than half converted, for one of the Socialist members, while waiting for a train, left a stack of tracts with

"I've been thinking for some time," said Bill, loosening headstalls at the watering trough, "that something ought to be done about those trusts. Teddy has been doing his best with them, but shucks! He didn't go at it the right way. I thought for a while go at it the right way. I thought for a while that Bryan was going to do it, but he kind of petered out after he got interested in those Filip-eye-nos. You can't do anything with those Filip-eye-nos. A Filip-eye-no is a Filip-eye-no, same as a Jap's a Jap, a Chinaman is a Chinaman, and a Roosian is a Roosian.

But, now, if Teddy goes at it the way this piece says, it's so easy I wonder nobody

"But, now, if Teddy goes at it the way this piece says, it's so easy I wonder nobody thought of it before. Mr. Stokes is certainly a smart man. Let the nation own the trusts. All Teddy has got to do is to buy the trusts—the oil trust, the sugar trust—every one of 'em. Then let him hand 'em over to the Government. They make so much money every year that they'd run the Government and put up a neat little sinking fund to dig the Panama Canal little sinking fund to dig the Panama Canal and buy more trusts—of course, you couldn't buy 'em all at once; they'd cost too much; the thing to do is to begin on a little trust like the chewing gum trust or the furniture trust. See how that works, and then go on buying up the rest. I'm a cautious man and I believe in going slow. Then everybody would have a hand in 'em, and nobody would kick.

"And to think," concluded Bill, "that up to yesterday I thought Socialists were people that drank stale beer and threw bumbs!"

NEW BAPTIST PARISH HOUSE, Work Begun Yesterday to Carry Out a Promise to Dr. Tupper.

Workmen commenced yesterday to tear down the chapel of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church at Thirty-first street. It will give way to a new \$150,000 parish house, the first to be erected in the city by a Baptist congregation.

The building is in fulfilment of a promise made by the trustees to the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper after the death last year of Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer. Dr. Tupper was then the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, where he had built a \$400,000 church and parish house. The trustees promised that a modern parish house would be in process of construction by March 1, and he accepted the call to this city.

More than \$100,000 of the building fund was raised at a meeting at the church in January, when a stereopticon exhibition of the proposed new parish house was given by Dr. Tupper. Four of the wealthy members of the church subscribed that amount. While the pastor of the church would not ann ounce these names last night, they are said to have been Joseph Milbank, who gave the \$250,000 People's Palace to Jersey City: Mrs. A. A. Anderson, the benefactor of Barnard College; James C. Colgate and F. N. Hoffstot, president of the American Pressed Steel Car Company. Enough other subscriptions have been promised to insure the raising of the entire fund before the building is ready for occupancy on Octo-

The building will have a frontage of 48 feet on Thirty-first street, east of the church building, with a depth of 91 feet. It will five stories high, and so constructed that two more stories may be added at any time. A thoroughly equipped gymnasium will occupy the basement. The lecture time. A thoroughly equipped as will occupy the basement. The lecture room will cover the ground floor, while the two stories above it will be devoted to the Sunday School rooms. The women's clubs of the church will occupy the fourth floor with reception rooms, kitchens, sewing

The Madison Avenue League, an organization composed largely of college men, which has increased from twenty-six to 126 members since December, will use the fifth floor. It will be fitted up with a library. smoking room, reception room and writing room. On the top of the building will be a roof garden. The exterior of the parish house will be

BARNEY VS. DARLINGTON AGAIN. Another Statement Regarding Failure to

Romanesque in style, while the interior walls will have oak wainscots and cornices.

Suppress Smoke Nulsance. Charles T. Rarney issued vesterday this reply to Dr. Darlington's interview on the smoke nuisance:

Dr. Darlington did not point out a single inaccuracy in my statement. In the first place, I said that the Department of Health had power to suppress the smoke nuisance if they saw fit to exercise that power. Dr. Darlington admits that he has the power and says that if the great power of the Board of Health were enforced every fire in New York city would be quenched.

Another thing that I said was that the smoke nuisance was on the increase and that prosecutions for violations of the Smoke Ordinance were decidedly on the decrease Any one who walks about the city can judge whether the first part of the statement is correct, and the following figures obtained from the Department of Health show whether

I am accurate in the latter part: Cases investigated.....714
Cases prosecuted...... 57 1903. 426 116 70 Cases prosecuted... 57
Discharged... 40
Sentence suspended... 17
Fined...

It was my intention, in making the statement that I did, not to antagonize Dr. Darlington, but to help him find out whether the law was adequate to enable him to suppress the nuisance, and if it were inadequate, i would have cheerfully volunteered my assistance to obtain adequate legislation. I shall certainly continue this agitation until I can find out definitely whether the clear blue skies that used to be one of the chief charms of a residence in New York city can be restored, or whether we shall be forced to live in a city such as Pittsburg or Chicago.

Supreme Court Settles the Louisiana-Mississippi Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The boundary dispute between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi was to-day decided by the Supreme Court in favor of Louisiana, which is allowed its full claim for jurisdiction over the swampy islands and oyster beds claimed by both States. The boundaries fixed by the acts admitting the daries fixed by the acts admitting the two States were at variance, Louisiana being given the islands within three leagues from the coast and Mississippi those within six leagues from the shore, and the dispute arose over the islands covered by both and the contiguous covered by both and the contiguous covered by the court, however, found that Louisiana's rights to the territory had been recognized by the United States Government and acknowledged by Mississippi for eighty years, and that was conclusive.